

Marine invertebrate biodiversity from the Argentine Sea, South Western Atlantic

Gregorio Bigatti^{1,2,3}, Javier Signorelli¹

1 *Laboratorio de Reproducción y Biología Integrativa de Invertebrados Marinos, (LARBIM) IBIOMAR-CONICET. Bvd. Brown 2915 (9120) Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina* **2** *Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco, Boulevard Brown 3051, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina* **3** *Facultad de Ciencias Ambientales, Universidad Espíritu Santo, Ecuador*

Corresponding author: Javier Signorelli (jsignorelli@cenpat-conicet.gob.ar)

Academic editor: P. Stoev | Received 13 December 2017 | Accepted 7 September 2018 | Published 22 October 2018

<http://zoobank.org/ECB902DA-E542-413A-A403-6F797CF88366>

Citation: Bigatti G, Signorelli J (2018) Marine invertebrate biodiversity from the Argentine Sea, South Western Atlantic. ZooKeys 791: 47–70. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.791.22587>

Abstract

The list of marine invertebrate biodiversity living in the southern tip of South America is compiled. In particular, the living invertebrate organisms, reported in the literature for the Argentine Sea, were checked and summarized covering more than 8,000 km of coastline and marine platform. After an exhaustive literature review, the available information of two centuries of scientific contributions is summarized. Thus, almost 3,100 valid species are currently recognized as living in the Argentine Sea. Part of this dataset was uploaded to the OBIS database, as a product of the Census of Marine Life-NaGISA project. A list of 3,064 valid species, grouped into 1,662 genera distributed in 808 families and 23 phyla, was assessed. The best represented taxa were Arthropoda and Mollusca, contributing approximately with the 50% of the mentioned species in the literature. Cumulative species curves were analyzed in order to estimate the percentage of marine invertebrate biodiversity that is currently known. However, no model fit to our data, showing that the recorded species represent less than 50% of the expected marine invertebrate biodiversity for the Argentine Sea. The great surface of the Argentine Marine Platform (6,581,500 km²) and the relative low effort in collecting and studying new species due to economical restrictions could explain the low fraction of described species. The training of new taxonomists, as well as, the support of projects that contribute to the knowledge of marine invertebrate biodiversity from South Western Atlantic is recommended.

Keywords

Argentina, Arthropoda, checklist, Mollusca, taxonomy

Project details

Project title: Marine Invertebrate Biodiversity from the Argentine Sea (South Western Atlantic).

Personnel: Gregorio Bigatti (data collector, data manager, project director); Javier H. Signorelli (collection identifier, data collector, data manager).

Funding: This project was partially supported by Census of Marine Life, Nagisa Project, SARCE, PICT 2014-640.

Study area descriptions: The Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) are regional units described for the conservation and management of living marine resources (Sherman 1991). The Argentine Sea belongs to LME 14 of South Western Atlantic and comprises coastal environments, continental shelf, slope and ocean basins, covering 6,581,500 km² of marine platform (<http://www.plataformaargentina.gov.ar/en>). In this area, two major marine currents coexist: the cold Malvinas and the warm Brazil currents (Boltovskoy 1979). The former, rich in nutrients, is generated from the Antarctic Circumpolar current, whereas the latter moves southwards along the edge of the slope (Piola and Rivas 1997, Piola 2008). In the transition zone (from 30° to 46° S), different oceanographic processes allow a high biological production (Acha et al. 2004). From the biogeographical point of view, two zoogeographical provinces in the Argentine Sea are present. The Argentinean province extends from Cabo Frio, Brazil to Valdés peninsula, Argentina. The Magellanic province ranges from Chiloe Island, Chile, in the Pacific Ocean to the coasts of Valdés peninsula. However, in deeper waters, this biogeographical province extends further northwards to the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil (Woodward 1856, Cooke 1895, Ekman 1953, Scarabino 1977, Boschi et al. 1992, Briggs 1995, Boschi 2000a, 2000b, Spalding et al. 2007).

The Argentine coastline is more than 8,400 km in length (Venerus and Cedrola 2017). Over this large area, heterogeneous topography and variable climate can be observed. As stated by Costello et al. (2017), the oceans appear ideal for biodiversity due to unlimited water availability, large areas and less extreme temperatures respect to land. Although oceans contain more phyla and classes than land and fresh waters, only 16% of total described species are marine. Biodiversity of marine environments reaches a highest level in tropical regions, decreasing gradually towards higher latitudes (Fischer 1960, Roy et al. 1998, Engle and Summers 1999, Gray 2001, Mittelbach et al. 2007). This inverse tendency between biodiversity and latitude seems to be balanced by a higher biomass and endemism at higher latitudes (Boltovskoy et al. 2005). In the last years, some studies have been done in order to document these patterns in marine invertebrates from the South Western Atlantic (Astorga et al. 2003, Bertness et al. 2006, Diez 2006, López Gappa et al. 2006, López Gappa and Sueiro 2006, Caranza et al. 2009, Griffiths et al. 2009, Scarabino et al. 2016, Zelaya 2016, Alves et al. 2017, among others). Also, some international initiatives as NaGISA (Census of

Marine Life), or SARCE (South American Research Group on Coastal Ecosystems), contribute to the knowledge of the coastal marine biodiversity.

The first zoological observations on marine biodiversity from the Argentine Sea, occurred during the 19th century, when European and North American naturalists visited the South American coast (e.g. Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale; H.M.S. "Challenger"). These first expeditions allowed the publication of large compendiums and catalogues of marine fauna from South America (Dillwyn, 1817, Say, 1822, d'Orbigny, 1834-47, Reeve, 1843-78, E. A. Smith, 1881, 1885, among others). Subsequent local catalogues complemented these first observations with new additional data (Berg 1900, Bernasconi 1937, Carcelles 1944, Carcelles and Williamson 1951, Castellanos 1970, Escofet 1970, among others). During the second half of the 20th century, several Argentine marine expeditions contributed to increase knowledge on marine invertebrate biodiversity in Argentina [e.g. R/V "Academik Knipovich" (1967); R/V "Almirante Saldanha" (1966); R/V "Atlantis II", (1971); R/V "El Austral" (1966-1967); R/V "Vema", (1962); R/V "Walther Herwig" (1966-71)]. Recently (2009-2017), the R/V Puerto Deseado from the Argentinean National Research Council (CONICET) supported several field works, not only in the Argentine Sea, but also in the Antarctic Continent.

This work compiles and reviews the available information on marine invertebrate biodiversity in the Argentine Sea gathered after an exhaustive literature search.

Taxonomic coverage

The present dataset comprises 23 phyla, 808 families, 1,662 genera and 3,064 valid species. The most represented groups are Arthropoda and Mollusca with 746 (24.35%) and 862 (28.13 %) valid species, respectively (Table 1).

Taxonomic ranks

Phylum: Acanthocephala

Family: Polymorphidae

Genus: *Corynosoma*

Phylum: Annelida

Family: Ampharetidae, Aphroditidae, Arenicolidae, Capitellidae, Chaetopteridae, Chrysopetalidae, Cirratulidae, Cossuridae, Dorvilleidae, Echiuridae, Eunicidae, Flabelligeridae, Glyceridae, Goniadidae, Hesionidae, Histiobdellidae, Lumbrineridae, Maldanidae, Nephtyidae, Nereidae, Nereididae, Oenonidae, Onuphidae, Opheliidae, Orbinidae, Orbiniidae, Oweniidae, Paraonidae, Pectinariidae, Pholoidae, Phyllodocidae, Pilargidae, Piscicolidae, Poecilochaetidae, Polynoidae, Sabellariidae, Sabellidae, Scalibregmatidae, Serpulidae, Sigalionidae, Spionidae, Syllidae, Terebellidae, Traviidae, Trichobranchidae, Tubificidae, unclassified Annelida 1, Urechidae

Table 1. Number of valid species registered in WoRMS (December 2017) (worldwide distributed) and those reported in the literature for the Argentine Sea.

Phylum	WoRMS		Argentine Sea			
	N° of species	%	N° of families	N° of genera	N° of species	%
Acanthocephala	522	0.30	1	1	2	0.07
Annelida	13949	7.93	48	141	200	6.53
Arthropoda	57104	32.46	213	459	746	24.35
Brachiopoda	426	0.24	4	8	10	0.33
Bryozoa	6111	3.47	79	150	332	10.84
Cephalorhyncha	236	0.13	2	3	3	0.10
Chaetognatha	131	0.07	1	1	1	0.03
Cnidaria	11645	6.62	68	132	224	7.31
Ctenophora	200	0.11	7	7	9	0.29
Dicyemida	122	0.07	2	2	3	0.10
Echinodermata	7332	4.17	48	116	181	5.91
Entoprocta	190	0.11	3	3	5	0.16
Hemichordata	130	0.07	1	1	1	0.03
Mollusca	47478	26.99	206	405	862	28.13
Nematoda	6893	3.92	30	64	113	3.69
Nematomorpha	5	0.00	1	1	1	0.03
Nemertea	1368	0.78	6	12	30	0.98
Phoronida	11	0.01	1	1	2	0.07
Platyhelminthes	12833	7.30	33	54	75	2.45
Porifera	8655	4.92	49	93	250	8.16
Rotifera	201	0.11	1	1	1	0.03
Sipuncula	156	0.09	3	6	9	0.29
Tardigrada	209	0.12	1	1	4	0.13
Total	175,907	100	808	1,662	3,064	100

Genus: *Abarenicola*, *Aglaophamus*, *Ampharete*, *Amphipolydora*, *Amphitrite*, *Anobothrus*, *Aphrodita*, *Arabella*, *Arctacama*, *Armandia*, *Artacama*, *Axiothella*, *Bathydrylus*, *Boccardia*, *Boccardiella*, *Capitella*, *Carazziella*, *Caulleriella*, *Chaetopterus*, *Cirratulus*, *Cirriiformia*, *Cistenides*, *Clymenella*, *Cossura*, *Cryobdella*, *Diopatra*, *Dipolydora*, *Dispio*, *Drilonereis*, *Epigamia*, *Eteone*, *Eulalia*, *Eumida*, *Eunereis*, *Eunice*, *Eunoe*, *Euzonus*, *Exogone*, *Ficopomatus*, *Flabelligella*, *Flabelligera*, *Glycera*, *Glycinde*, *Goniada*, *Gymnonereis*, *Halosydna*, *Harmothoe*, *Hemipodia*, *Hermadion*, *Hermundura*, *Heteromastus*, *Hyalopomatus*, *Hydroides*, *Idanthyrus*, *Kinbergonuphis*, *Laeonereis*, *Laetmonice*, *Lanice*, *Lanicides*, *Laubierpholoe*, *Leitoscoloplos*, *Levinsenia*, *Lumbrineris*, *Maldanella*, *Mammiphitime*, *Marphysa*, *Mercierella*, *Microspio*, *Nainereis*, *Neanthes*, *Neodexiospira*, *Nephtys*, *Nereis*, *Nicon*, *Ninoe*, *Notalia*, *Nothria*, *Notocirrus*, *Notomastus*, *Notopsilus*, *Onuphis*, *Ophelia*, *Ophelina*, *Ophioglycera*, *Oriopsis*, *Owenia*, *Paleanotus*, *Paralaeospira*, *Parapionosyllis*, *Paraprionospio*, *Parasabella*, *Perkinsiana*, *Petaloproctus*, *Pherusa*, *Phragmatopoma*, *Phyllochaetopterus*, *Phyllodoce*, *Phylo*, *Phynchospio*, *Pionosyllis*, *Piromis*, *Platynereis*, *Poecilochaetus*, *Polydora*, *Potamilla*, *Priono-*

spio, *Proceraea*, *Procerastea*, *Prochaetoparia*, *Protolaeospira*, *Romanchella*, *Sabella*, *Sabellaria*, *Salvatoria*, *Scalibregma*, *Schistomeringos*, *Scolecopides*, *Scolelepis*, *Scoloplos*, *Serpula*, *Sigambra*, *Simplaria*, *Sphaerosyllis*, *Spio*, *Spiochaetopterus*, *Spiophanes*, *Spirorbis*, *Steggoa*, *Sthenelais*, *Stratiodrilus*, *Streblosoma*, *Syllidia*, *Syllis*, *Terebellides*, *Thalassema*, *Thelepus*, *Travisia*, *Trichobranchus*, *Typosyllis*, *Ungulites*, *Urechis*

Phylum: Arthropoda

Family: Acanthaspidiidae, Acanthephyridae, Acanthonotozomellidae, Aegidae, Aethridae, Alpheidae, Amaryllididae, Ameiridae, Ammotheidae, Ampithoidae, Ancorabolidae, Antarcturidae, Anthuridae, Aoridae, Apseudidae, Archaeobalanidae, Archaeocumatidae, Arcturidae, Aristeidae, Atelecyclidae, Austrarcturellidae, Austrobalanidae, Austrodecidae, Balanidae, Belliidae, Benthescymidae, Blepharipodidae, Bodotriidae, Bopyridae, Branchinectidae, Bythocyprididae, Calanidae, Calappidae, Callianassidae, Callipallenidae, Campylonotidae, Cancridae, Canthocamptidae, Caprellidae, Carcinidae, Chaetiliidae, Chasmocarcinidae, Cheidae, Chthamalidae, Cirolanidae, Clausidiidae, Clausocalanidae, Cletodidae, Colomastigidae, Colossendeidae, Coronulidae, Corophiidae, Crangonidae, Cryptoniscidae, Cushmanidae, Cyclopinidae, Cyllopodidae, Cymothoidae, Cyproideidae, Cytherideidae, Cytheruridae, Dactylopusiidae, Dendrogastridae, Desmosomatidae, Dexaminidae, Diastylidae, Diogenidae, Diosaccidae, Ectinosomatidae, Endeidae, Enteropsidae, Eophliantidae, Epialtidae, Ethusidae, Exoedicerotidae, Galenidae, Gammarellidae, Geryonidae, Gnathiidae, Grapsidae, Halacaridae, Halophilosciidae, Haploniscidae, Harpacticidae, Hemicytheridae, Hippidae, Hippolytidae, Holognathidae, Homolidae, Hyaellidae, Hyalidae, Hymenosomatidae, Hyssuridae, Idoteidae, Inachidae, Inachoididae, Iphimediidae, Ischnomesidae, Ischyroceridae, Janiridae, Joeropsididae, Lampropidae, Laophontidae, Latreilliidae, Leptanthuridae, Leptocytheridae, Leuconidae, Leucosiidae, Leucothoidae, Ligidae, Liljeborgiidae, Limnoriidae, Lithodidae, Lophogastridae, Luciferidae, Lysianassidae, Macropipidae, Majidae, Melitidae, Miraciidae, Mithracidae, Munidiidae, Munnidae, Munnopsidae, Myicolidae, Mysidae, Nannastacidae, Nebaliidae, Nematocarcinidae, Neocytherideidae, Neotanaidae, Nephropidae, Nephropsidae, Normanellidae, Nymphonidae, Ochlesidae, Ocypodidae, Oedicerotidae, Oithonidae, Oplophoridae, Orthopsyllidae, Pachylasmatidae, Pachynidae, Paguridae, Palaemonidae, Pallenopsidae, Pandalidae, Panopeidae, Paracalanidae, Paradoxostomatidae, Paramunnidae, Paranthuridae, Parapaguridae, Parastenheliidae, Parthenopidae, Pasiphaeidae, Peltidiidae, Peltogastridae, Penaeidae, Peracarida, Petalophthalmidae, Photidae, Phoxocephalidae, Phoxocephalopsidae, Phoxychiliidae, Pinnotheridae, Platyschnopidae, Platyschnopidae, Platyxanthidae, Polybiidae, Polychelidae, Pontocyprididae, Pontogeneiidae, Porcellanidae, Porcellidiidae, Portunidae, Processidae, Pseudidotheidae, Pseudotachidiidae, Rectarcturidae, Santiidae, Scalpellidae, Scyllaridae, Sebidae, Sergestidae, Serolidae, Sesarmidae, Solenoceridae, Sphaeromatidae, Squillidae, Staphylinidae, Stegocephalidae, Stenetriidae, Stenothoidae, Synopiidae, Talitridae, Tanaididae, Tegastidae, Tetrasquillidae,

Thalestridae, Tisbidae, Trachyleberididae, unclassified Arthropoda 2, Upogebiidae, Uristidae, Urothoidae, Varunidae, Xanthidae, Xestoleberididae, Ydianthidae, Zobrachoidae

Genus: *Abyssianira*, *Acanthaspidia*, *Acanthephyra*, *Acanthocarpus*, *Acanthocyclus*, *Acantholobulus*, *Acanthonotozomoides*, *Acanthoserolis*, *Achelia*, *Achelous*, *Actaea*, *Acutiserolis*, *Advenogonium*, *Aega*, *Aegaeon*, *Aegla*, *Agauopsis*, *Allorostrata*, *Allosergestes*, *Alotanais*, *Alpheus*, *Alteutha*, *Amaryllis*, *Ambostracon*, *Ameira*, *Amonardia*, *Ampelisca*, *Amphiascoides*, *Amphiascopsis*, *Amphiascus*, *Amphibalanus*, *Ampithoe*, *Anacalliax*, *Anchistrocheles*, *Anchistylis*, *Ancinus*, *Andaniotes*, *Anoplodactylus*, *Antarctobiotus*, *Antarctomysis*, *Antarcturus*, *Antennuloniscus*, *Antennulosignum*, *Antiboreodiosaccus*, *Apothyale*, *Arcoscalpellum*, *Arenaeus*, *Argilloecia*, *Aristaeopsis*, *Armases*, *Artemesia*, *Arthromysis*, *Artystone*, *Astrurus*, *Atlantocuma*, *Atlantorchestoidea*, *Atlantoserolis*, *Atyloella*, *Atylus*, *Aurila*, *Austinixa*, *Australicythere*, *Austroaurila*, *Austrocytheridea*, *Austrodecus*, *Austrofilius*, *Austromegabalanus*, *Austronanus*, *Austropandalus*, *Austroregia*, *Balanus*, *Bathyporeiapus*, *Benthesicymus*, *Betaeus*, *Betamorphia*, *Bircenna*, *Bledius*, *Blepharipoda*, *Branchinecta*, *Braziliserolis*, *Briarosaccus*, *Bruzelia*, *Caecianiropsis*, *Caecocassidias*, *Caecognathia*, *Calanus*, *Callinectes*, *Callipallene*, *Callistocythere*, *Calyptraeotheres*, *Campylaspis*, *Campylonotus*, *Caprella*, *Carcinus*, *Cassidias*, *Cerapus*, *Ceratoserolis*, *Cetopirus*, *Chaceon*, *Chaetarcturus*, *Chasmocarcinus*, *Cheirimedon*, *Cheus*, *Chiriscus*, *Chono*, *Chorismus*, *Cilunculus*, *Cirolana*, *Claudicuma*, *Clausocalanus*, *Cleantis*, *Coenophthalmu*, *Colanthura*, *Collodes*, *Colomastix*, *Colossendeis*, *Compressoscalpellum*, *Coperonus*, *Copidognathus*, *Corystoides*, *Cristaserolis*, *Cumella*, *Cumellopsis*, *Curidia*, *Cushmanidea*, *Cyathura*, *Cyclaspis*, *Cyclopina*, *Cyllopus*, *Cymadusa*, *Cyrtograpsus*, *Cyrtoplax*, *Cytheropteron*, *Cytherura*, *Dactylopusia*, *Danielethus*, *Dardanus*, *Dendrogaster*, *Deosergestes*, *Diarthrodes*, *Diastylis*, *Disconectes*, *Dissodactylus*, *Dolichiscus*, *Drepanopus*, *Dynamenella*, *Dynoides*, *Ebalia*, *Ectinosoma*, *Edotia*, *Elminius*, *Emerita*, *Endeis*, *Enhydrosoma*, *Enhydrosomella*, *Enteropsis*, *Erikus*, *Ethusina*, *Eualus*, *Euchaetomera*, *Eudevenopus*, *Eudorella*, *Eugerdella*, *Eupelte*, *Eurycope*, *Eurypanopeus*, *Eurypodius*, *Eusergestes*, *Exhippolysmata*, *Exoediceropsis*, *Exosphaeroma*, *Fabia*, *Falklandia*, *Farfantepenaeus*, *Fissarcturus*, *Fistulobalanus*, *Fosterella*, *Frontoserolis*, *Fuegiphoxus*, *Funchalia*, *Gammaropsis*, *Gardinerosergia*, *Glyptonotus*, *Gnathia*, *Gondogeneia*, *Goodingius*, *Gracilimesus*, *Halacarellus*, *Halacarus*, *Halicarcinus*, *Haliophasma*, *Halophiloscia*, *Hansenomysis*, *Haplocheira*, *Harpacticus*, *Hemicyclops*, *Hemicythere*, *Hemicytherura*, *Hemilamprops*, *Hemingwayella*, *Henryhowella*, *Hepatus*, *Heterocythereis*, *Heterolaophonte*, *Heterosquilla*, *Hexapanopeus*, *Holostylis*, *Homola*, *Hyaella*, *Hyssura*, *Iais*, *Ianthopsis*, *Iathrippa*, *Idotea*, *Idyanthe*, *Ilyarachna*, *Iphimedia*, *Iphimediella*, *Ischyrocerus*, *Ischyromene*, *Isocladus*, *Isonobula*, *Jassa*, *Joeropsis*, *Laophonte*, *Laophontodes*, *Latreillia*, *Latreutes*, *Lebbeus*, *Lembos*, *Leptanthura*, *Leptocuma*, *Leptoserolis*, *Leptostylis*, *Leucippa*, *Leucon*, *Leucothoe*, *Leurocycilus*, *Libidoclaea*, *Libinia*, *Ligia*, *Liljeborgia*, *Limnoria*, *Linca*, *Liriopsis*, *Lissosabinea*, *Litarcturus*, *Lithodes*, *Lophogaster*, *Loxopagurus*, *Loxoreticulatum*, *Lucifer*, *Macrochiridotea*, *Macrochiridothea*, *Magellianira*, *Melita*, *Merhippolyte*, *Meridionalicythere*, *Meridiosignum*, *Mesochra*, *Mesorhoea*, *Metacarcinus*, *Metanephrops*, *Metatiron*, *Metharpinia*, *Microphoxus*, *Mixarcturus*, *Monocoro-*

phium, Monoculopsis, Moruloidea, Munida, Munna, Munneurycope, Munnogonium, Myropsis, Mysidetes, Mysidopsis, Nannocalanus, Natatolana, Nauticaris, Neasellus, Neastacilla, Nebalia, Nematocarcinus, Neocytherideis, Neohelice, Neojaera, Neolithodes, Neomysis, Neosergestes, Neoserolis, Neotanaïs, Normanella, Nothochthalamus, Notiæx, Notobalanus, Notocrangon, Notomegabalanus, Notopoma, Nymphon, Oculocytheropteron, Oithona, Omonana, Orchestia, Orchomenella, Ornatoscalpellum, Orthopsyllus, Ostrincola, Ovalipes, Pachycheles, Paguristes, Pagurus, Palaemon, Pallenopsis, Pandalopsis, Panoppeus, Pantomus, Papillosacythere, Paracalanus, Paracymothoa, Paradexamine, Paradoxapseudes, Paradoxostoma, Parafoxiphalus, Paralaophonte, Paralomis, Paramonoculopsis, Paramphiascella, Paramunna, Paranthura, Parapenaeus, Parasergestes, Paraserolis, Parastenhelia, Parategastes, Parathalestris, Parawaldeckia, Paridotea, Parione, Pariphimedia, Parthenope, Pasiphaea, Patagoniella, Peisos, Pelia, Peltarion, Penaeus, Pentacheles, Perissocope, Perissocytheridea, Persephona, Petalidium, Philocheras, Phoxocephalopsis, Phoxorgia, Pilmunoides, Pilmunus, Pinnaxodes, Pinnixa, Planes, Platidotea, Platorchestia, Platyisao, Pleoticus, Pleurosignum, Polycheria, Polyonix, Porcellana, Porcellidium, Poti, Prehensilosergia, Probolisca, Probopyrus, Procampylaspis, Processa, Procythereis, Proharpinia, Propagurus, Propontocypris, Pseudidothea, Pseudione, Pseudiphimediella, Pseudobranchiomysis, Pseudomma, Pterygosquilla, Pyromaia, Quetzogonium, Quinquelaophonte, Retarcturus, Rhombognathus, Riggia, Robertgurneya, Robertsonia, Rochinia, Santia, Scutellidium, Scyllarides, Seba, Semicytherura, Semixestoleberis, Septemserolis, Sergestes, Sergia, Sergio, Serolella, Serolis, Sinelobus, Socarnoides, Sphaeroma, Spinolambrus, Stenocionops, Stenorhynchus, Stereomastis, Stylicletodes, Stylopandalus, Styloptocuma, Sursumura, Sympagurus, Synerythrops, Syneurycope, Synidotea, Syrrhoe, Systellaspis, Tanais, Tanystylum, Tenupedunculus, Tetrachaelasma, Tetraxanthus, Thymops, Thymopsis, Thysanoserolis, Tigriopus, Tiron, Tisbe, Tmetonyx, Tonocote, Triantella, Tryphosites, Tumidothere, Uca, Ultimachelium, Upogebia, Uristes, Uromunna, Urothoe, Vanhoeffenura, Victorhensenoides, Waiteolana, Xenanthura, Xestoleberis, Xigonus, Xiphopenaeus, Xouthous, Zausopsis, Zyzzigonium

Phylum: Brachipoda

Family: Discinidae, Frieleiidæ, Terebratellidae, Terebratulidae

Genus: *Aneboconcha, Dyscritosia, Liothyrella, Magellania, Neorhynchia, Pelagodiscus, Syntomaria, Terebratella*

Phylum: Bryozoa

Family: Adeonellidae, Adeonidae, Aeteidae, Alcyonidiidae, Arachnopusiidae, Aspidotomatidae, Beaniidae, Bifaxariidae, Bitectiporidae, Bryocryptellidae, Buffonellidae, Bugulidae, Buskiidae, Calloporidae, Calvetiidae, Calwelliidae, Candidae, Catenicellidae, Cellaridae, Cellariidae, Celleporidae, Cerioporidae, Chaperiidae, Chorizoporidae, Crepidacanthidae, Cribilinidae, Cribilinidae, Crisiidae, Cryptosulidae, Cupuladriidae, Diaperoeceidae, Diastoporidae, Electridae, Entalophoridae, Escharinidae, Exochellidae, Farciminariidae, Farrellidae, Favoelariidae,

Flustridae, Fredericellidae, Frondiporidae, Gigantoporidae, Haywardozoontidae, Hippoporidridae, Hippothoidae, Horneridae, Immergentiidae, Inversiulidae, Lacernidae, Lekythoporidae, Lichenoporidae, Lyroporidae, Membraniporidae, Microporellidae, Microporidae, Myriaporidae, Odmoneidae, Oncousoeciidae, Onichocellidae, Orbituliporidae, Phidoloporidae, Philodoporidae, Plagioeciidae, Porinidae, Pseudidmoneidae, Pustuloporidae, Romancheinidae, Romncheinidae, Schizoporellidae, Sclerodomidae, Scrupariidae, Smittinidae, Stomatoporidae, Tubuliporidae, Umbonulidae, unclassified Bryozoa 1, Vesicularidae, Walkeriidae

Genus: *Adeonella*, *Adeonellopsis*, *Aetea*, *Aimulosia*, *Alcyonidium*, *Alderina*, *Alloeoflustra*, *Amastigia*, *Amathia*, *Amphiblestrum*, *Andreella*, *Antarctothoa*, *Apiophragma*, *Arachnopusia*, *Aspericreta*, *Aspidostoma*, *Austroflustra*, *Beania*, *Bicrisia*, *Bientalophora*, *Bowerbankia*, *Buffonellodes*, *Bugula*, *Bugulina*, *Buskia*, *Caberea*, *Callopora*, *Calloporina*, *Calvetia*, *Camptoplites*, *Canda*, *Carbasea*, *Catadysis*, *Cellaria*, *Cellarinella*, *Celleporella*, *Celleporina*, *Chaperia*, *Chaperiopsis*, *Chartella*, *Chiastosella*, *Chondriovelum*, *Chorizopora*, *Codonellina*, *Columnella*, *Conopeum*, *Cookinella*, *Cornucopina*, *Crepidacantha*, *Crisia*, *Crisularia*, *Cryptostomaria*, *Cryptosula*, *Dartevellia*, *Diaperoecia*, *Discoporella*, *Disporella*, *Domosclerus*, *Electra*, *Ellisina*, *Escharina*, *Escharoides*, *Euginoma*, *Eurystrotos*, *Exochella*, *Farrella*, *Fasciculipora*, *Favostimosia*, *Fenestrulina*, *Figularia*, *Filisparsa*, *Flustrapora*, *Foveolaria*, *Galeopsis*, *Gigantopora*, *Gregarinidra*, *Haywardozoon*, *Hemismittoidea*, *Himantozoum*, *Hippadenella*, *Hippomonavella*, *Hippoporina*, *Hippothoa*, *Hornera*, *Ichthyaria*, *Idmidronea*, *Idmonea*, *Immergentia*, *Inversiula*, *Jolietina*, *Kenoaplousina*, *Lacerna*, *Lageneschara*, *Lichenopora*, *Mecynoecia*, *Melicerita*, *Membranicellaria*, *Membranipora*, *Menipea*, *Metropieriella*, *Micropora*, *Microporella*, *Monastesia*, *Myriapora*, *Neoflustra*, *Neothoa*, *Nevianipora*, *Notoplites*, *Odontoporella*, *Ogivalia*, *Orthoporidra*, *Orthoporidroides*, *Osthimosia*, *Paracellaria*, *Parafigularia*, *Parasmittina*, *Phonicosia*, *Plagioecia*, *Platonea*, *Platychelyna*, *Plesiothoa*, *Porella*, *Pseudidmonea*, *Retepora*, *Reteporella*, *Reteporellina*, *Romancheina*, *Salicornaria*, *Sclerodomus*, *Scruparia*, *Scrupocaberea*, *Scrupocellaria*, *Securiflustra*, *Sertella*, *Smittina*, *Smittoidea*, *Sphaerulobryozoon*, *Spiroporina*, *Stephanollona*, *Stomatopora*, *Stomhypselosaria*, *Talivittaticella*, *Tricellaria*, *Tubulipora*, *Turbicellepora*, *Turritigera*, *Umbonula*, *Villicharixa*, *Walkeria*, *Xylochostridens*

Phylum: Cephalorhyncha

Family: Echinoderidae, Priapulidae.

Genus: *Echinoderes*, *Priapulopsis*, *Priapul*

Phylum: Chaetognatha

Family: Sagittidae

Genus: *Sagitta*

Phylum: Cnidaria

Family: Acontiophoridae, Actiniidae, Actinostolidae, Aglaopheniidae, Alcyoniidae, Andvakiidae, Anthoptilidae, Bathypheiliidae, Blackfordiidae, Boloceroiidae,

Bougainvilliidae, Campanulariidae, Campanulinidae, Caryophylliidae, Clavulariidae, Corallimorphidae, Corymorphidae, Corynidae, Cyaneidae, Diadumenidae, Drymonematidae, Edwardsiidae, Epizoanthidae, Eudendriidae, Flabellidae, Halcampidae, Haleciidae, Haliplanellidae, Halipteridae, Haloclavidae, Halopteridae, Halopterididae, Hebellidae, Hormathiidae, Hydractiniidae, Hydridae, Isanthidae, Isididae, Isophellidae, Kirchenpaueriidae, Lafoeidae, Limnactiniidae, Lovenellidae, Lychnorhizidae, Metridiidae, Mitrocomidae, Niobiidae, Oceaniidae, Olindiidae, Pelagiidae, Pennatulidae, Periphyllidae, Phialellidae, Plumulariidae, Primnoidae, Renillidae, Rhodaliidae, Sagartiidae, Sertulariidae, Stomolophidae, Stylasteridae, Syntheciidae, Tetraplatidae, Thyroscyphidae, Tiarannidae, Tubulariidae, Ulmariidae, unclassified Cnidaria 1

Genus: *Abietinella*, *Acryptolaria*, *Actinauge*, *Actinostola*, *Actinothoe*, *Aglaophenia*, *Alcyonium*, *Amphianthus*, *Amphisbetia*, *Andvakia*, *Anemonia*, *Antholoba*, *Anthoptilum*, *Anthothoe*, *Armadillologorgia*, *Artemidactis*, *Atolla*, *Aulactinia*, *Aurelia*, *Austroneophellia*, *Billardia*, *Bimeria*, *Blackfordia*, *Bolocera*, *Boloceroides*, *Botryon*, *Bougainvillia*, *Bougainvillia*, *Bunodactis*, *Calliactis*, *Calycella*, *Campanularia*, *Caryophyllia*, *Chrysaora*, *Clytia*, *Corymorpha*, *Corynactis*, *Coryne*, *Desmonema*, *Diadumene*, *Drymonema*, *Dynamena*, *Echinisis*, *Ectopleura*, *Epiactis*, *Epizoanthus*, *Eucheilota*, *Eudendrium*, *Filellum*, *Flabellum*, *Glandulactis*, *Gonothyraea*, *Grammaria*, *Halecium*, *Halipteris*, *Halisi-
phonia*, *Halopteris*, *Harenactis*, *Hartlaubella*, *Hebella*, *Hormathia*, *Hybocodon*, *Hydra*, *Hydractinia*, *Hydrodendron*, *Inferiolabiata*, *Isoparactis*, *Isophellia*, *Isosicyonis*, *Isotealia*, *Kirchenpaueria*, *Lafoea*, *Limnactinia*, *Lychnorhiza*, *Lytocarpia*, *Mitrocomella*, *Monac-
tis*, *Monastaechas*, *Nauthisoe*, *Nemertesia*, *Niobia*, *Obelia*, *Olindias*, *Orthopyxis*, *Ou-
lactis*, *Parabunodactis*, *Parahalcampa*, *Paraisometridium*, *Paranthus*, *Paraphelliactis*, *Parascyphus*, *Parathuiaria*, *Pariactis*, *Peachia*, *Pennatula*, *Periphylla*, *Phacellophora*, *Phelliactis*, *Phelliogeton*, *Phialella*, *Phlyctenanthus*, *Phymactis*, *Plumarella*, *Plumularia*, *Pseudoparactis*, *Ramirezia*, *Renilla*, *Rhizogeton*, *Rhodalia*, *Rhodelinda*, *Sagartianthus*, *Sarsia*, *Schizotricha*, *Scolanthus*, *Sertularella*, *Sicyonis*, *Silicularia*, *Sporadopora*, *Stau-
roteca*, *Staurotheca*, *Stegella*, *Stegopoma*, *Stomolophus*, *Stygiomedusa*, *Stylaster*, *Sym-
plectoscyphus*, *Synthecium*, *Tetraplatia*, *Tricnidactis*, *Urticina*, *Urticinopsis*, *Zoanthina*

Phylum: Ctenophora

Family: Atollidae, Beroidae, Cestidae, Lampeidae, Lyroctenidae, Mertensiidae, Pleurobrachiidae

Genus: *Beroe*, *Callianira*, *Cestum*, *Lampea*, *Lyrocteis*, *Mnemiopsis*, *Pleurobrachia*

Phylum: Dicyemida

Family: Conocyemidae, Dicyemidae

Genus: *Conocyema*, *Dicyema*

Phylum: Echinodermata

Family: Abertellidae, Aeropsidae, Amphilepididae, Amphiuridae, Antedonidae, Arbaciidae, Asteroiidae, Asterinidae, Astero stomatidae, Astropectinidae, Benthope-

tinidae, Chiridotidae, Cidaridae, Ctenocidaridae, Ctenodiscidae, Cucumariidae, Echinasteridae, Echinidae, Elpidiidae, Ganeriidae, Goniasteridae, Gonioplectinidae, Gorgonocephalidae, Heliasteridae, Korethrasteridae, Laetmogonidae, Luidiidae, Mellitidae, Odontasteridae, Ophiacanthidae, Ophiactidae, Ophiodermatidae, Ophiolepididae, Ophiomyxidae, Ophiuridae, Parechinidae, Phyllophoridae, Poraniidae, Prenasteridae, Pseudachasteridae, Psolidae, Pterasteridae, Schizasteridae, Solasteridae, Stichasteridae, Synallactidae, Temnopleuridae, Urechinidae

Genus: *Abatus*, *Abertella*, *Aceste*, *Achlyonice*, *Acodontaster*, *Allostichaster*, *Amphilepis*, *Amphiodia*, *Amphiophiura*, *Amphipholis*, *Amphipodia*, *Amphiura*, *Anasterias*, *Anteliaster*, *Arbacia*, *Asterina*, *Astrochlamys*, *Astrohamma*, *Astropecten*, *Astrotoma*, *Athyonidium*, *Austrocidaris*, *Bathybiaster*, *Bathyploetes*, *Brisaster*, *Calyptaster*, *Ceramaster*, *Cheiraster*, *Chiridota*, *Cladaster*, *Cladodactyla*, *Cosmasterias*, *Ctenodiscus*, *Cycethra*, *Delopatagus*, *Diplasterias*, *Diplodontias*, *Diplopteraster*, *Echinaster*, *Elpidia*, *Encope*, *Florometria*, *Ganeria*, *Glabraster*, *Gorgonocephalus*, *Hemioedema*, *Hemipholis*, *Henricia*, *Hippasteria*, *Hymenaster*, *Isometra*, *Labidiaster*, *Laetmogone*, *Leptychaster*, *Lethasterias*, *Lophaster*, *Loxechinus*, *Luidia*, *Luidiaster*, *Mediaster*, *Molpadiodemas*, *Nemolaster*, *Notocidaris*, *Odontaster*, *Ophiacantha*, *Ophiactis*, *Ophiocamax*, *Ophioceres*, *Ophiochondrus*, *Ophiocten*, *Ophiogona*, *Ophiolebella*, *Ophioleuce*, *Ophiolimna*, *Ophiolycus*, *Ophiomastus*, *Ophiomitrella*, *Ophiomusium*, *Ophiomyxa*, *Ophionotus*, *Ophioperla*, *Ophioplinthus*, *Ophioplocus*, *Ophiosparte*, *Ophiosteira*, *Ophiozonella*, *Ophiura*, *Pentactella*, *Pentamera*, *Peribolaster*, *Perissasterias*, *Perknaster*, *Porianopsis*, *Promachocrinus*, *Psolidaster*, *Pseudarchaster*, *Pseudechinus*, *Pseudocnus*, *Pseudostichopus*, *Psilaster*, *Psolidium*, *Psolus*, *Pteraster*, *Remaster*, *Scotoplanes*, *Sigmodota*, *Smilasterias*, *Solaster*, *Staurocucumis*, *Sterechinus*, *Taeniogyrus*, *Trachythyone*, *Tremaster*, *Tripylaster*, *Tripylus*, *Urechinus*

Phylum: Entoprocta

Family: Barentsiidae, Loxosomatidae, Pedicellinidae

Genus: *Barentsia*, *Loxosomella*, *Pedicellina*

Phylum: Hemichordata

Family: Rhabdopleuridae

Genus: *Rhabdopleura*

Phylum: Mollusca

Family: Acmaeidae, Acteocinidae, Acteonidae, Aeolidiidae, Anatomidae, Anomiidae, Aplustridae, Argonautidae, Astartidae, Barleeiidae, Bathydorididae, Bathyspinulidae, Borsoniidae, Buccinidae, Cadlinidae, Caecidae, Calliostomatidae, Callochitonidae, Calyptraeidae, Cancellariidae, Capulidae, Cardiidae, Carditidae, Cassidae, Cavoliniidae, Cerithiidae, Cetoconchidae, Chaetopleuridae, Chitonidae, Chromodorididae, Cingulopsidae, Cliidae, Clionidae, Cocculinidae, Cochlespiridae, Cochliopidae, Collonidae, Columbelloidae, Condyllocardiidae, Conidae, Corambidae, Corbulidae, Crassatellidae, Cuspidariidae, Cuvierinidae, Cyamiidae, Cy-

clochlamyidae, Cylichnidae, Cymbuliidae, Dentaliidae, Diaphanidae, Discodorididae, Donacidae, Dorididae, Dotidae, Drillidae, Drilliidae, Eatoniellidae, Eatoniellidae, Ellobiidae, Entalinidae, Enteractopodidae, Epitoniidae, Eubranchidae, Eulimellinae, Eulimidae, Facelinidae, Fasciolariidae, Fissurellidae, Flabellinidae, Gadilidae, Gaimardiidae, Galeommatidae, Gastrochaenidae, Gonatidae, Goniodoridae, Goniodorididae, Hemiarthridae, Hermaeidae, Hiatellidae, Ischnochitonidae, Kellielidae, Lametilidae, Laonidae, Lasaeidae, Laternulidae, Lepetidae, Leptochitonidae, Limacinidae, Limapontiidae, Limidae, Limifossoridae, Limifossoridae, Limopsidae, Liotiidae, Littorinidae, Loliginidae, Lologinidae, Lottiidae, Lucinidae, Lyonsiellidae, Lyonsiidae, Mactridae, Malletiidae, Mangeliidae, Margaritidae, Marginellidae, Mathildidae, Mesodesmatidae, Montacutidae, Mopaliidae, Muricidae, Myidae, Mytilidae, Mytillidae, Nacellidae, Nassariidae, Naticidae, Neilonellidae, Neoleptonidae, Neomeniidae, Newtoniellidae, Notaeolidiidae, Nuculanidae, Nuculidae, Nystiellidae, Ocotpodidae, Octopodidae, Octopoidae, Olivellidae, Olividae, Omalogyridae, Ommastrephidae, Onchidorididae, Onychoteuthidae, Orbitestellidae, Ostreidae, Pandoridae, Pectinidae, Pendromidae, Peraclidae, Periplomatidae, Pharidae, Philinidae, Philobryidae, Pholadidae, Plakobranchidae, Planorbidae, Pleurobranchaeidae, Pleurobranchiidae, Plicatulidae, Pnemosdermatidae, Polyceridae, Poromyidae, Propeamussiidae, Protocuspidariidae, Pseudomelatomidae, Pteriidae, Pulsellidae, Pyramidellidae, Pyroteuthidae, Ranellidae, Raphitomidae, Retusidae, Rhabdidae, Rissoidae, Sareptidae, Scissurellidae, Seguenziidae, Seguenzioidae, Semelidae, Siliculidae, Simrothiellidae, Siphonariidae, Skeneidae, Solariellidae, Solecurtidae, Solemyidae, Solenidae, Spiolidae, Tegulidae, Tellinidae, Terebridae, Teredinidae, Tergipedidae, Thraciidae, Thyasiridae, Tindariidae, Tofanellidae, Tonnidae, Tritoniidae, Trochidae, Turbinidae, Turritellidae, Ungulinidae, Vanikoridae, Velutinidae, Veneridae, Vesicomysidae, Volutidae, Volutomitridae, Wemersoniollidae, Yoldiidae

Genus: *Abra*, *Acanthina*, *Acanthodoris*, *Acanthopleura*, *Acesta*, *Acharax*, *Acmaea*, *Acteocina*, *Acteon*, *Adamussium*, *Adelomelon*, *Adipicola*, *Admete*, *Adontorhina*, *Adrana*, *Aeolidia*, *Aequipecten*, *Aesopus*, *Aforia*, *Agladrillia*, *Alia*, *Aloidis*, *Altenaeum*, *Alvania*, *Amarilladesma*, *Amauropsis*, *Amiantis*, *Amphissa*, *Anachis*, *Anatoma*, *Ancula*, *Angulus*, *Anomacme*, *Anomalocardia*, *Antistreptus*, *Aplysiopsis*, *Argeneuthria*, *Argentovoluta*, *Argobuccinum*, *Argonauta*, *Aspalima*, *Astarte*, *Asthenothaerus*, *Astyris*, *Atomiscala*, *Aulacomys*, *Austrochlamys*, *Austrocominella*, *Axinulus*, *Bankia*, *Barleeia*, *Bathydoris*, *Bathyspinula*, *Belalora*, *Bentheledone*, *Berghia*, *Berthella*, *Bostrycapulus*, *Brachidontes*, *Brachiodontes*, *Brevinucula*, *Brookula*, *Buccinanops*, *Cadlina*, *Cadulus*, *Caecum*, *Calliostoma*, *Callochiton*, *Capulus*, *Cardiomya*, *Carditamera*, *Carditella*, *Carditopsis*, *Carolesia*, *Catillopecten*, *Cavinetnea*, *Cavolinia*, *Cerithiella*, *Cerodrillia*, *Cetoconcha*, *Chaetopleura*, *Chlamys*, *Chrysallida*, *Clio*, *Clione*, *Cocculina*, *Conchocele*, *Conus*, *Coralliophila*, *Corambe*, *Corbula*, *Coroniscala*, *Coronium*, *Crassinella*, *Crenella*, *Crepidula*, *Crepipatella*, *Cuspidaria*, *Cuthona*, *Cuvierina*, *Cyamiocardium*, *Cyamiun*, *Cyclocardia*, *Cyclochlamys*, *Cyclopecten*, *Cyclostrema*, *Cylichna*, *Cymbulia*, *Dacrydium*, *Dallocardia*, *Darina*, *Delectopecten*, *Dentalium*, *Dermatomya*, *Diaphana*, *Diaulula*,

*Diodora, Diplodonta, Donax, Doris, Doryteuthis, Doto, Drillia, Duplicaria, Eaton-
iella, Eledone, Elysia, Emiliostraca, Ennucula, Ensis, Enteroctopus, Entodesma, Epi-
codakia, Epitonium, Ercolania, Eubbranchus, Eulimastoma, Eulimella, Eulimostraca,
Eumetula, Eurhomalea, Euspira, Eutivela, Falsilunatia, Falsimargarita, Falsitromina,
Fictonoba, Fissidentalium, Fissurela, Fissurella, Fissurellidea, Flabellina, Flexopecten,
Fuegotrophon, Fusitriton, Gaimardia, Gargamella, Geitodoris, Genaxinus, Glyp-
teuthria, Gonatus, Graneledone, Haliastylus, Harpovoluta, Haurakia, Hebetancylus,
Heleobia, Hemiarthrum, Hemiliostraca, Hiatella, Holoplocamus, Homalopoma, Illex,
Iothia, Ischnochiton, Jaspidea, Jukesena, Kellia, Kelliella, Kerguelenatica, Kidderia,
Kurtiella, Laevilitorina, Lamellaria, Laona, Lasaea, Laternula, Laubiericoncha, Le-
della, Lepidopleurus, Leptochiton, Leucosyrinx, Leukoma, Limacina, Limatula, Limea,
Limifossor, Limopsis, Linucula, Lissarca, Lissotesta, Lithophaga, Littoridina, Lodderia,
Loligo, Loripes, Lucapinella, Lucinoma, Luzonia, Lyonsia, Lyonsiella, Lyrodus, Maco-
ma, Macromphalina, Mactra, Magallana, Malletia, Malvinasia, Mangelia, Margarel-
la, Margarites, Marseniopsis, Martialia, Mathilda, Melanella, Mendicula, Meteuthria,
Minicymbiola, Miomelon, Mitrella, Moroteuthis, Mulinia, Munditia, Muricopsis,
Musculus, Muusoctopus, Muusoctopus, Mya, Myonera, Mysella, Mytilimeria, Mytilus,
Nacella, Natica, Neilonella, Neobuccinum, Neolepton, Neomenia, Nettastoma, Newne-
sia, Notaeolidia, Notocochlis, Nucula, Nuculana, Nuttallochiton, Nuttallochiton, Oc-
topus, Odontocymbiola, Odostomia, Oenopota, Okenia, Olivancillaria, Olivella, Om-
alogyra, Onoba, Onychoteuthis, Orbitestella, Ostrea, Pagodula, Pandora, Panopea,
Papuliscala, Parabuccinum, Paradmete, Paraeuthria, Parathyasira, Pareuthria, Parfi-
culina, Parmaphorella, Parvanachis, Parvaplustrum, Parviturbo, Patelloida, Pellilito-
rina, Pelseneeria, Peltodoris, Pendroma, Peracle, Periploma, Pertusiconcha, Perumytil-
lus, Petricola, Phidiana, Philine, Philobrya, Phlyctiderma, Photinastoma, Photinula,
Pisalamia, Pitar, Plawenia, Plaxiphora, Pleurobranchaea, Pleurotomella, Plicatula,
Pododesmus, Policordia, Polycera, Polyschides, Pontiothauma, Poromya, Powellisetia,
Prelametila, Prisogaster, Pristigloma, Probuccinum, Prodoris, Propebela, Propeleda,
Prosipho, Protocrepidaria, Provocator, Prunum, Pseudokellia, Pteria, Pterigoteuthis,
Pulsellum, Puncturella, Pupatonia, Pusillina, Pyrene, Pyrunculus, Raeta, Rapana, Ret-
rotapes, Retusa, Rhabdus, Rhinoclama, Robsonella, Rocellaria, Rostanga, Savatieria,
Scissurella, Scurria, Scutopus, Seguenzia, Semele, Semicassis, Semimytilus, Semirossia,
Silicula, Sinezona, Sinuber, Siphonaria, Siphonodentalium, Skenella, Solariella, Solen,
Sphenia, Spirotropis, Spongiobranchaea, Strigilla, Strombiformis, Tagelus, Tawera, Tec-
tonatica, Tegula, Tellina, Terebra, Teredo, Thecacera, Thesbia, Thielea, Thracia, Thyasi-
ra, Tindaria, Toledonia, Tonicia, Tonna, Tractolira, Transempitar, Trenchia, Tritonia,
Trochita, Tromina, Trophon, Trophonopsis, Tropicomya, Turbonilla, Turritella, Tur-
ritellopsis, Typhlodaphne, Tyrinna, Vesicomys, Volutomitra, Volvarina, Waldo, Wemer-
soniella, Xymenopsis, Yoldia, Yoldiella, Zeadmete, Zidona, Zygochlamys*

Phylum: Nematoda

Family: Acuariidae, Anisakidae, Anoplostomatidae, Anticomidae, Axonolaimidae,
Camacolaimidae, Chromadoridae, Comesomatidae, Desmodoridae, Diplopelti-

dae, Draconematidae, Enchelidiidae, Enoplidae, Ethmolaimidae, Haliplectidae, Leptolaimidae, Leptosomatidae, Linhomoeidae, Microlaimidae, Monhysteridae, Monoposthiidae, Oncholaimidae, Phanodermatidae, Selachinematidae, Siphonolaimoidea, Sphaerolaimidae, Thoracostomopsidae, Tripyloididae, unclassified Nematoda 1, Xyalidae

Genus: *Anoplostoma*, *Anticoma*, *Aponema*, *Araeolaimus*, *Bathylaimus*, *Camacolaimus*, *Cantracaecum*, *Cervonema*, *Chromadora*, *Chromadorita*, *Comesoma*, *Contracaecum*, *Cosmocephalus*, *Crestanema*, *Daptonema*, *Deontostoma*, *Desmodora*, *Desmolaimus*, *Didelta*, *Diplolaimelloides*, *Draconema*, *Enoplus*, *Euchromadora*, *Eumorpholaimus*, *Eurystomina*, *Fenestrolaimus*, *Graphonema*, *Halichoanolaimus*, *Haliplectus*, *Hopperia*, *Laimella*, *Leptolaimus*, *Linhystra*, *Metalinhomoeus*, *Metoncholaimus*, *Microlaimus*, *Monhystera*, *Monoposthia*, *Neochromadora*, *Nudora*, *Odontophora*, *Oncholaimellus*, *Oncholaimus*, *Paraethmolaimus*, *Paralinhomoeus*, *Paramesacanthion*, *Paramonohystera*, *Parasaveljevia*, *Perspiria*, *Phanoderma*, *Pontonema*, *Prochromadora*, *Pseudocella*, *Pseudosteineria*, *Ptycholaimellus*, *Sabatieria*, *Siphonolaimus*, *Sphaerolaimus*, *Steineridora*, *Terschellingia*, *Theristus*, *Thoracostoma*, *Tripyloides*, *Viscosia*

Phylum: Nematomorpha

Family: Nectonematidae

Genus: *Nectonema*

Phylum: Nemertea

Family: Amphiporidae, Lineidae, Malacobdellidae, Panorhynchidae, Tetrastemmatidae, Valenciniidae

Genus: *Amphiporus*, *Baseodiscus*, *Cerebratulus*, *Gastropion*, *Huilkia*, *Lineus*, *Malacobdella*, *Panorhynchus*, *Parapolia*, *Parborlasia*, *Tetrastemma*, *Wiotkenia*

Phylum: Phoronida

Family: unclassified Phoronida

Genus: *Phoronis*

Phylum: Platyhelminthes

Family: Bdellouridae, Bothriocephalidae, Bucephalidae, Capsalidae, Cathetocephalidae, Diclidophoridae, Echeneibothriidae, Echinobothriidae, Echinostomatidae, Eutetrarhynchidae, Fecampiidae, Gyrocotylidae, Hemiuridae, Hexabothriidae, Lacistorhynchidae, Macroalvitrematidae, Mazocraeidae, Meidiamidae, Microphallidae, Onchobothriidae, Opecoelidae, Paraberrapecidae, Phyllobothriidae, Plagiostomidae, Pterobothriidae, Rhinebothriidae, Sphyricephalidae, Strigeidae, Taxa incertae sedis, Tentaculariidae, Tetrabothriidae, Triaenophoridae, Umagillidae.

Genus: *Acanthobothrium*, *Anonchocephalus*, *Anthobothrium*, *Bothriocephalus*, *Bucephalus*, *Calliobothrium*, *Callitetrarhynchus*, *Callorhynchocotyle*, *Cardiocephaloides*, *Cathetocephalus*, *Clestobothrium*, *Collastoma*, *Coronocetus*, *Crossobothrium*, *Dasyrhynchus*,

Diclidophora, *Dollfusiella*, *Echinostoma*, *Fecampia*, *Grillotia*, *Guidus*, *Gyrocotyle*, *Halysioncum*, *Hepatoxylon*, *Heteronybelinia*, *Kronborgia*, *Lacistorhynchus*, *Lecithochirium*, *Levinseniella*, *Macruricotyle*, *Maritrema*, *Mazocraes*, *Mecistobothrium*, *Meidia*, *Microphallus*, *Neogrubea*, *Neomacrovalvitrema*, *Neopterinetrematoides*, *Nicolasia*, *Notomegarhynchus*, *Opecoeloides*, *Orygmatobothrium*, *Paraberrapex*, *Parachristianella*, *Parahemiurus*, *Plagiostomum*, *Prosorhynchoides*, *Pseudanthocotyloides*, *Pterobothrium*, *Rhinebothrium*, *Symcallio*, *Synsiphonium*, *Tetrabothrius*, *Tetrasepta*

Phylum: Porifera

Family: Acarnidae, Ancorinidae, Axinellidae, Baeriidae, Biemnidae, Callyspongiidae, Chalinidae, Clionidae, Coelosphaeridae, Darwinellidae, Dendoricellidae, Dictyonellidae, Dysideidae, Esperlopsidae, Geodiidae, Grantiidae, Guitarridae, Halichondriidae, Halisarcidae, Hamacanthidae, Hyalonematidae, Hymedesmiidae, Isodictyidae, Latrunculiidae, Latrunculina, Leucaltidae, Leucascidae, Leucosoleniidae, Microcionidae, Mycalidae, Myxillidae, Niphatidae, Petrosiidae, Phellodermidae, Phloeodictyidae, Plakinidae, Polymastiidae, Raspailiidae, Rossellidae, Spongiidae, Spongillidae, Stelligeridae, Stylocordylidae, Suberitidae, Sycettidae, Tedaniidae, Tethyidae, Tetillidae, Thorectidae

Genus: *Amphilectus*, *Amphimedon*, *Artemisina*, *Auletta*, *Axinella*, *Biemna*, *Callyspongia*, *Calyx*, *Caulophacus*, *Chalinula*, *Cinachyra*, *Ciocalyptra*, *Clathria*, *Cliona*, *Dasychalina*, *Dendrilla*, *Dictyonella*, *Dracmacidon*, *Dysidea*, *Echinoclathria*, *Ephydatia*, *Esperiopsis*, *Eurypon*, *Fibula*, *Fibulia*, *Gellius*, *Geodia*, *Grantia*, *Guitarra*, *Halichondria*, *Haliclona*, *Haliclonissa*, *Halicnemia*, *Halisarca*, *Hamacantha*, *Hemigellius*, *Hyalonema*, *Hymedesmia*, *Hymenancora*, *Hymeniacidon*, *Hyrtios*, *Inflatella*, *Iophon*, *Isodictya*, *Latrunculia*, *Leucandra*, *Leucascus*, *Leucettusa*, *Leuconia*, *Leucosolenia*, *Lissodendoryx*, *Megaciella*, *Microxina*, *Mycale*, *Myxilla*, *Neopetrosia*, *Oceanapia*, *Pachychalina*, *Pachychalina*, *Petrosia*, *Phakellia*, *Phelloderma*, *Phorbas*, *Pione*, *Plakina*, *Plicatellopsis*, *Polymastia*, *Pseudosuberites*, *Pyloderma*, *Radiospongilla*, *Raspailia*, *Rhizaxinella*, *Rossella*, *Scalarispongia*, *Scopalina*, *Semisuberites*, *Spongia*, *Spongosorites*, *Stelletta*, *Stelodoryx*, *Stylocordyla*, *Suberites*, *Sycon*, *Tedania*, *Tentorium*, *Tethya*, *Tethyopsis*, *Tetilla*, *Topsentia*, *Trochospongilla*, *Ulosa*, *Volzia*

Phylum: Rotifera

Family: Philodinidae

Genus: *Anomopus*

Phylum: Sipuncula

Family: Golfingiidae, Phascolionidae, Themistidae

Genus: *Golfingia*, *Nephasoma*, *Nephastoma*, *Onchnesoma*, *Phascolion*, *Themiste*

Phylum: Tardigrada

Family: Batillipedidae

Genus: *Batillipes*

Methods

Spatial coverage: The spatial coverage of this project ranged from 35°51'16.98'S/ 55°40'20.27'W to 55°11'27.81'S/ 66°7'6.21'W. It comprises coastal environments, the continental shelf and slope, and ocean basins (Argentine Marine Platform).

Literature survey and quality control description: A comprehensive literature review was carried out. It included scientific publications, technical reports, and uploaded data to OBIS database during the NaGISA (Census of Marine Life) and SARCE projects. The reviewed literature allowed the compilation of marine invertebrate taxa reported by the Argentine Sea. The taxonomic status of the taxa were contrasted with updated literature, and corroborated using World Register of Marine Species databases (WoRMS 2017). Thus, the number of phyla, families, genera, and current valid species combinations are reported. However, no taxonomic revisions of the cited species were undertaken. These results provide an updated checklist of marine invertebrate knowledge on the Argentine Sea. For each phylum, the percentage of valid species living in the Argentine Sea was compared with the global percentage reported by WoRMS (<http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=stats>). This analysis allowed us to assess the status of knowledge for each phylum in a global and regional context.

Data resources. The dataset herein reported has been revised and updated from a published dataset as part of a larger project through OBIS, as a result of the Census of Marine Life-NaGISA project [Marine Invertebrate from Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. v1.4. ArOBIS Centro Nacional Patagónico. Dataset/Occurrence. <http://arobis.cenpat-conicet.gob.ar:8081/resource?r=arobis-marineinvertebrate>].

Data Analysis: A cumulative species analysis was carried out to estimate the status of knowledge of marine invertebrate biodiversity of Argentine Sea. This study was done by using the Clench model ($v2 = (a*v1)/(1+(b*v1))$), applied by Jimenez-Valverde and Hortal (2003). In this work, we defined as effort units the number of species described per year from 1758 to 2017. In this analysis, only the valid species were considered. Each dot in Figure 1 represents the year when the valid species was described (and subsequently reported in the literature as living in the Argentine Sea). The number of described valid species per year in the region was tested using the Statistica 5.1 program, with the Simplex & Quasi-Newton adjust model. In case of no data fitting the Clench model, another one would be used.

Object name: Darwin Core Archive Marine Invertebrate from Argentina, Uruguay and Chile (in part).

Character encoding: UTF-8

Format name: Darwin Core Archive format.

Format version: 1.0

Distribution: <http://arobis.cenpat-conicet.gob.ar:8081/resource?r=arobis-marineinvertebrate>

Publication date of data: 2016-11-17

Language: English

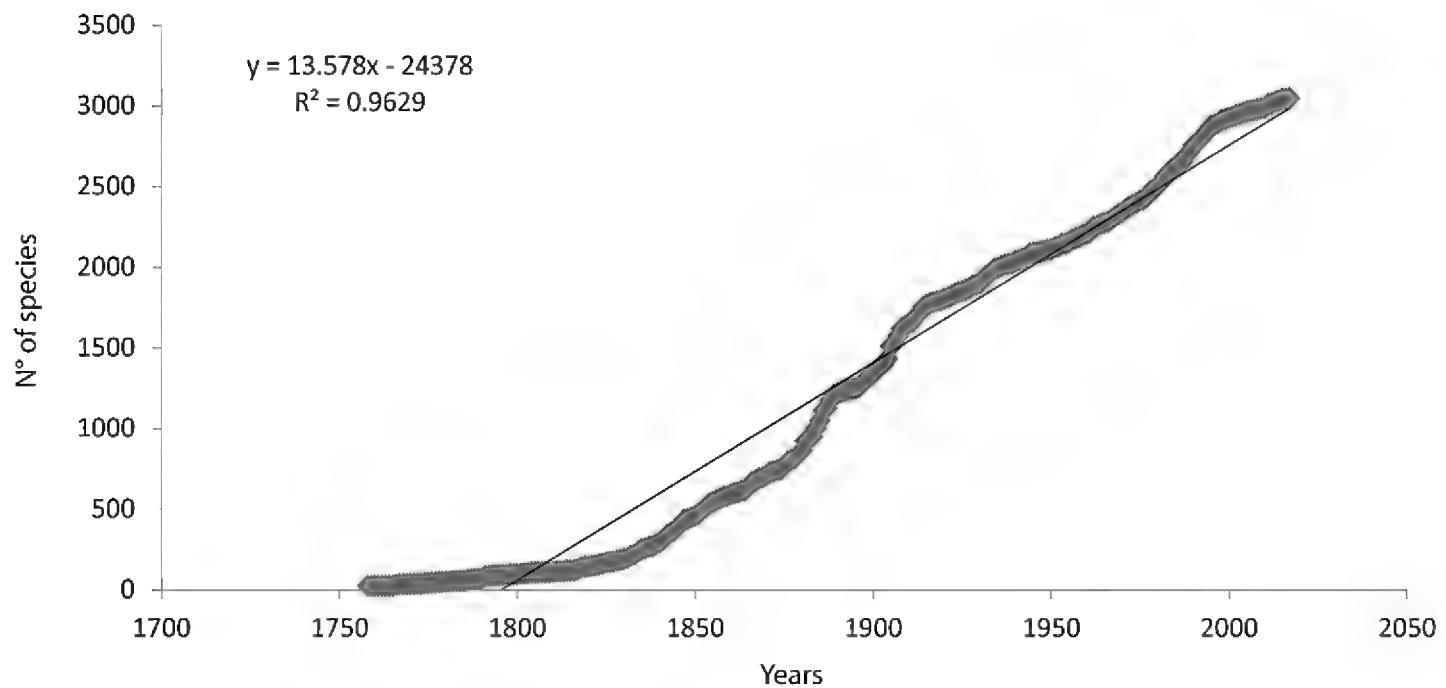


Figure 1. Cumulative curve for valid marine invertebrate species reported as living in the Argentine Sea (South Western Atlantic). Each dot in the figure represents the year when the taxa was described (and subsequently reported in the literature as living in the Argentine Sea).

Licenses of use: The publisher and rights holder of this work is ArOBIS Centro Nacional Patagónico. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 License.

Metadata language: English

Date of metadata creation: 2015-09-07

Hierarchy level: Dataset

Discussion

The large surface of the Argentinean Marine Platform and Coasts, together with the low number of valid reported species of marine invertebrates, denote that more research is required to increase the knowledge of this group in the South Western Atlantic Ocean and particularly, in the Argentine Sea. The data here compiled did not fit to the Clench model ($y = (a \cdot x) / (1 + b \cdot x)$). The obtained curve was $y = ((6.33037 \cdot x) / (1 + ((-0.00198) \cdot x)))$; $R = 0.98121$. As the value of b is almost zero, the obtained curve could be considered as linear. When fitting the data to a linear curve, the formula was $y = 13.578x - 24378$ ($R^2 = 0.9629$). This could be attributable to the fact that species mentioned in the literature for the Argentine Sea would be less than 50% of the expected marine invertebrate species present in the region (Fig. 1).

During the last two centuries, an average of twelve species had been described per year as living in the Argentine Sea. At the beginning of the 19th century, the descriptions were completely based on material collected by European and North American expeditions (Fig. 2). The creation of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN) in 1812 contributed to increase the knowledge and descriptions of marine

invertebrates (Penchaszadeh 2012). By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of 20th two “golden periods” were observed (1879-1888 and 1899-1908). During these two periods the amount of described species was considerably increased probably associated to global marine expeditions. One of them was undoubtedly the “Challenger Expedition” of 1873-76, which described more than 4,000 new species over the world. The reports of this expedition are considered as one of the greatest progresses in the knowledge of the world’s natural history. By the end of the 20th century, another pulse, of almost 450 species, was newly described for Argentine waters, in the period 1979-1998 (Fig. 2). This fact could be probably associated to the consolidation of specialists in taxonomy in Argentina and the return of scientists exiled during the military dictatorship (1976-1983). During these 20 years (1979–1998) 30 % of the Nematoda, Bryozoa and Brachiopoda registered in Argentine waters were described. However, the phyla Mollusca and Arthropoda were still the most represented groups during that period. Finally, in the last years (beginning of 21st century), new species are being described, mainly promoted by the scientific system of Argentina (MINCyT, CONICET), international projects (Census of Marine Life) and open access databases (OBIS, WoRMS). Nonetheless, the knowledge of marine invertebrate biodiversity is still low in the region.

The Kingdom Animalia comprises 29 invertebrate phyla (WoRMS), however, only six phyla have not been recorded as living in the Argentine Sea (Table 1). These are Cycliophora, Gastrotricha, Gnathostomulida, Orthonectida, Placozoa and Xenacoelomorpha. The phylum Arthropoda and Mollusca constitute around 50 % of the reported marine invertebrates. However, the percentage of Argentinean marine Arthropoda is lower compared to the global knowledge, revealing that this group is far to be resolved in the region. In contrast to that, the mollusks percentage is more consistent. Some groups as Bryozoa, Cnidaria, Porifera and Echinodermata exceed the global registered percentage reported by WoRMS (2017). The observed percentage of the phylum Ne-

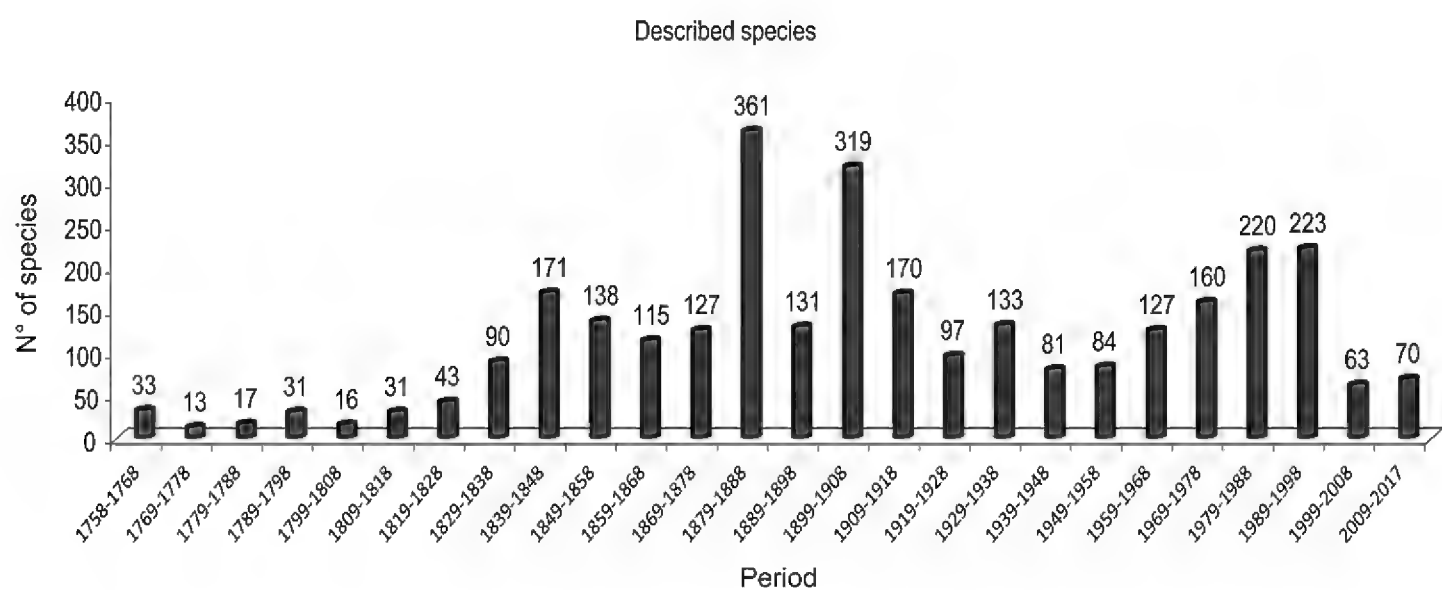


Figure 2. Number of valid marine invertebrate species described per decade that were subsequently mentioned in the literature as living in the Argentine Sea.

mertea coincides with the worldwide registered in WoRMS. Nevertheless, only 30 species have been reported as living in the southwestern Atlantic, suggesting that the number of known nemertean is still low. In addition, 70% of Nemertea species was described in the Northern Hemisphere (Kajihara et al. 2008). This could indicate that new Argentinean nemerteans could be described in the future. Research focused on marine invertebrate biodiversity in Argentina is currently growing. Additionally, some young researchers on invertebrate taxonomy are being trained towards a scientific career. On the other hand, the financial support provided by the government is still scarce.

A distribution analysis of the species is a complex issue, due to, in several cases, the literature examined named “Argentine Sea” or “Argentine Coast” as a locality. This is the case of 955 records of species cited for the Argentine Sea without a precise locality. However, distribution patterns by provinces were made excluding those 955 records and estimating the percentage for the main taxonomic groups in order to elucidate hot spots in the Argentine Sea (Fig. 3). It is clear that the Magellan region is the most studied region of the Argentine Sea with 1166 (55%) mentioned species in the literature followed by the Buenos Aires province coast with 526 (25 %). Few records were exclusively mentioned for the Río Negro Province in the literature; only 29 (1,5 %) species were named for this area. Santa Cruz and Chubut provinces, with 251 (12 %) and 137 (6,5 %) reported species respectively, present more species than Río Negro but the number of reported species is still low compared to Tierra del Fuego and Buenos Aires provinces. In general terms, the phylum Mollusca and Arthropoda were the most mentioned groups along the Argentine Sea. Nevertheless, the phylum Nematoda in the Santa Cruz province and Annelida (mostly Polychaeta) in Chubut, were widely studied (Fig. 3). The fact that more species are described in the southern region of the Argentine Sea could be attributable to the concentration of oceanographic campaigns that were performed by international initiatives when travel to Antarctica or passing from Pacific to Atlantic Ocean (around Tierra del Fuego and Southern Islands). The major biodiversity encountered in the southern tip of the Southwest Atlantic also could be attributable to an inverse biodiversity pattern that was previously registered in Southwest Atlantic higher latitudes for some intertidal rocky shore invertebrates (Palomo et al 2011) or other taxa as asellote isopods (Doti et al. 2014). The increasing in biodiversity in high latitudes could also be attributable to the presence of high extensions of hard bottoms that permit the settlement of invertebrates and the fact that most Magellanic species that occur in southern Chile extend to the Southwest Atlantic (Lopez Gappa et al. 2006).

In Argentina, the main factors that modify benthic communities are habitat degradation and disturbance, urban development, dredging and resuspension of sediment, establishment of ports, tourism-associated impact, global and local aquatic contamination sources, and fisheries (Bigatti and Penchaszadeh 2008). Notably, bottom trawling dominates coastal and deep-sea fishing in the Argentine platform. This fishery produces a large number of discards of benthic invertebrates, accounting up to 80 % of the catch (Orensanz et al. 2008). In order to provide an adequate management of the natural resources, studies on coastal management, conservation and

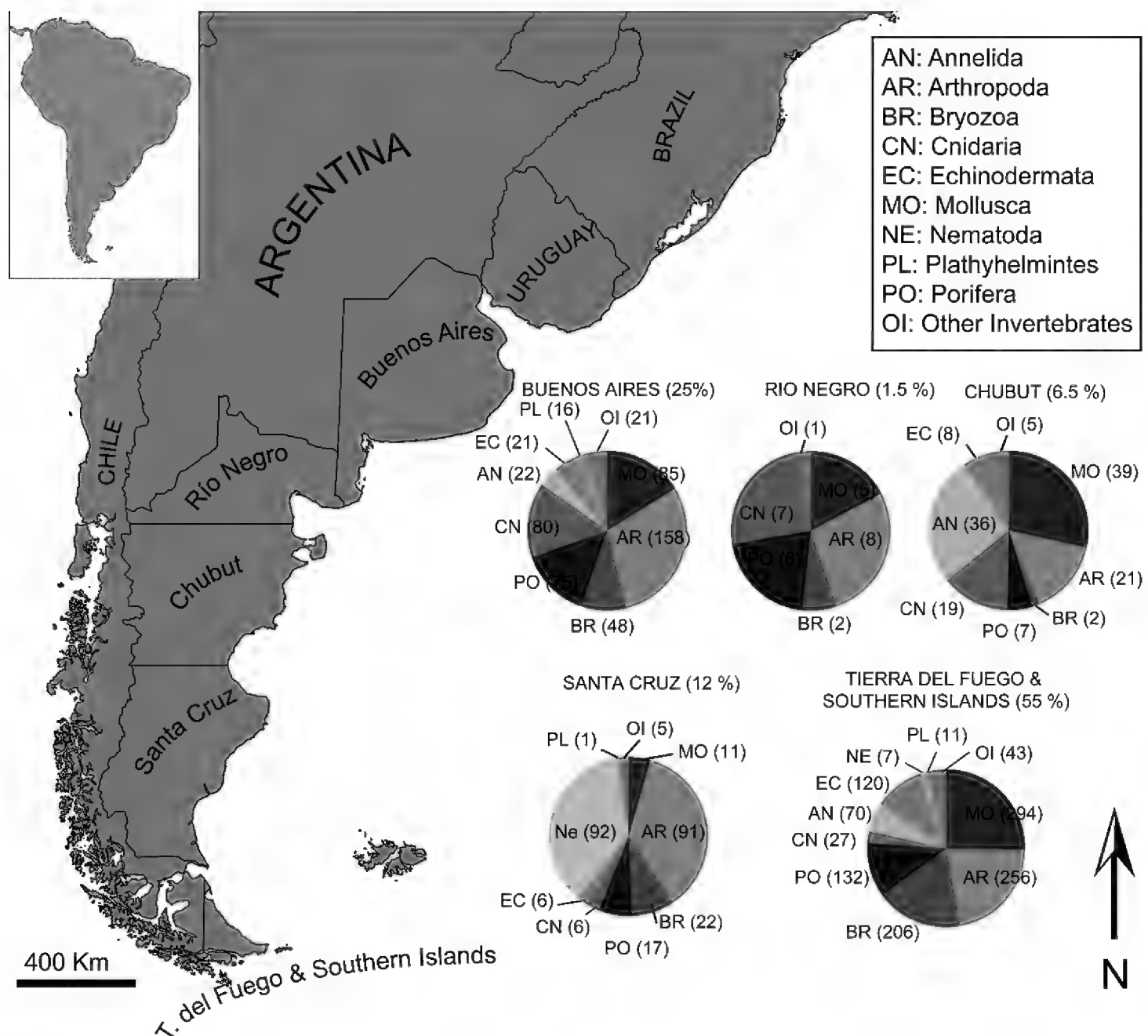


Figure 3. Distribution of main taxonomic marine invertebrate groups. The parenthesis after the province indicates the percentage of species mentioned as living in each province. The parenthesis after the phylum initials indicates the number of species mentioned in the literature.

distribution patterns have been carried out (Sullivan and Bustamante 1999, Barragán et al. 2003, Cusson and Bourget 2005, Cañete et al. 2008, Miloslavich et al. 2011, among others).

Finally, biological invasions of different organisms (algae, mollusks, hydroids, bryozoans, ascidiaceans and crustaceans) have negatively affected local marine biodiversity, as well as, regional economy (Orensanz et al. 2002, Penchaszadeh et al. 2005, Bigatti and Penchaszadeh, 2008, Schwindt 2008). A total of 28 marine exotic species and 43 cryptic species have been reported as living in the Argentine Sea (Orensanz et al. 2002), while the number is increasing in the last years. The impact of biological invasions constitutes a serious problem to marine invertebrate biodiversity in Argentine Sea and consequently affects descriptions of new species, even before of their description. The results of this checklist suggest the importance of studies focused on marine invertebrate biodiversity in the southern tip of South America, where some hot spots,

as the Protected Marine Area Burdwood bank, harbor great abundance and diversity of endemic species (Miloslavich et al 2011). New studies on marine invertebrate biodiversity will provide consistent data for the generation of management policies tending to create new marine protected areas and the conservation of the species' habitats.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Gustavo Lovrich (CADIC) and Eduardo Spivak (IIMYC) for their contribution/help in the revision of the final checklist. Special thanks to Lobo Orensanz (CENPAT), Juan Lopez Gappa and Daniel Lauretta (MACN) for the provided literature and to Mirtha Lewis, Valeria Retana and María Rosa Marín (OBIS-CESIMAR) for database support. Census of Marine Life (NaGISA project) and SARCE partially financed the database work. This is publication N° 105 of the Laboratorio de Reproducción y Biología Integrativa de Invertebrados Marinos (LARBIM).

References

- Acha EM, Mianzan HW, Guerrero RA, Favero M, Bava J (2004) Marine fronts at the continental shelves of austral South America: Physical and ecological processes. *Journal Marine Systems* 44: 83–105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2003.09.005>
- Alves PV, de Chambrier A, Scholz T, Luque JL (2017) Annotated checklist of fish cestodes from South America. *ZooKeys* 650: 1–205. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.650.10982>
- Astorga A, Fernández M, Boschi EE, Lagos N (2003) Two oceans, two taxa and one mode of development: latitudinal diversity patterns of South American crabs and test for possible causal processes. *Ecology Letters* 6: 420–427. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1461-0248.2003.00445.x>
- Barragán JM, Dadon JR, Matteucci SD, Baxendale C, Rodríguez A, Morello J (2003) Preliminary basis for an integrated management program for the coastal zone of Argentina. *Coastal Management* 31: 55–77. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08920750390168309>
- Berg C (1900) Datos sobre algunos crustáceos nuevos para la fauna Argentina. *Comunicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires* 1(7): 223–235.
- Bernasconi I (1937) Asteroideos argentinos I: Familia Pterasteridae. *Anales del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”* 39: 167–187.
- Bertness MD, Crain CM, Silliman BR, Bazterrica MC, Reyna V, Hildago F, Farina JK (2006) The community structure of western Atlantic Patagonian rocky shores. *Ecological Monographs* 76(3): 439–460. [https://doi.org/10.1890/0012-9615\(2006\)076\[0439:TCSOWA\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1890/0012-9615(2006)076[0439:TCSOWA]2.0.CO;2)
- Bigatti G (2015) Marine Invertebrate from Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. v1.4. ArOBIS Centro Nacional Patagónico. Dataset/Occurrence. <http://arobis.cenpat-conicet.gob.ar:8081/resource?r=arobis-marineinvertebrate&v=1.4>
- Bigatti G, Penchaszadeh PE (2008) Invertebrados del Mar Patagónico, diagnóstico de la problemática actual y potencial de su conservación y manejo. In *Estado de Conservación del*

- Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia. Puerto Madryn, Forum publication. <http://www.marpatagonico.org>
- Boltovskoy D, Correa N, Boltovskoy A (2005) Diversity and endemism in cold waters of the South Atlantic: contrasting patterns in the plankton and the benthos. *Scientia Marina* 69: 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.3989/scimar.2005.69s217>
- Boltovskoy E (1979) Paleooceanografía del Atlántico Sud-occidental desde el Mioceno, según estudios foraminerológicos. *Ameghiniana* 16: 357–389.
- Boschi EE (2000a) Species of decapod crustaceans and their distribution in the American Zoogeographic Provinces. *Revista de Investigación de Desarrollo Pesquero* 13: 1–136.
- Boschi EE (2000b) Biodiversity of marine decapods brachyurans of the Americas. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 20 (special number 2): 337–342. <https://doi.org/10.1163/1937240X-900000036>
- Boschi EE, Fischbach CE, Iozio MI (1992) Catálogo ilustrado de los crustáceos estomatopodos y decapodos marinos de Argentina. *Frente Marítimo* 10: 7–94.
- Briggs JC (1995) *Global Biogeography*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 452 pp.
- Calliari D, Defeo O, Cervetto G, Gómez M, Giménez L, Scarabino F, Brazeiro A, Norbis W (2003) Marine life of Uruguay: critical update and priorities for future research. *Gayana (Concepción)* 67: 341–370. <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-65382003000200015>
- Cañete G, Bruno C, Copello S (2008) Estado actual de la actividad pesquera en el Mar Patagónico. *Estado de Conservación del Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia*. Puerto Madryn, Forum publication. <http://www.marpatagonico.org>
- Carcelles A (1944) Catálogo de los moluscos marinos de Puerto Quequén. *Revista del Museo de La Plata*, 3 sección Zoología 1944: 233–309.
- Carcelles A, Williamson S (1951) Catálogo de los moluscos marinos de la provincia magallánica. *Revista del Instituto Nacional de Investigación de las Ciencias Naturales*, 2 Ciencias Zoológicas 5: 225–383.
- Carranza A, Defeo O, Castilla JC, Rangel T (2009) Latitudinal gradients in species richness for South American Mytilidae and Ostreidae: can alternative hypotheses be evaluated by a correlative approach? *Marine Biology* 156(9): 1917–1928. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-009-1224-z>
- Castellanos ZJA de (1970) Catálogo de los moluscos marinos bonaerenses. *Anales de la Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la provincia de Buenos Aires* 8: 9–365.
- Cooke AH (1895) Molluscs. In: Harmer SF, Shipley AE (Eds) *The Cambridge Natural History*, Vol. III. Macmillan, London, 1–459.
- Costello MJ, Tsai P, Wong PS, Cheung AKL, Basher Z, Chaudhary C (2017) Marine biogeographic realms and species endemism. *Nature Communications* 8(1): 1057. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-01121-2>
- Cusson M, Bourget E (2005) Global patterns of macroinvertebrate production in Marine benthic habitats. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 297: 1–14.
- de Greef K, Griffiths CL, Zeeman Z (2013) Deja vu? A second mytilid mussel, *Semimytilus algosus*, invades South Africa's west coast. *African Journal of Marine Science* 35: 307–313. <https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2013.829789>

- Diez MJ (2006) Distribución batimétrica, espacial y temporal del macrozoobentos en el Canal Beagle, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Tesis de grado. Departamento de Biología. FCEyN. Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, 48 pp.
- Dillwyn LW (1817) A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, Arranged According to the Linnaean Method; with Particular Attention to the Synonymy, Vol. 1. John and Arthur Arch, London, 579 pp.
- Doti BL, Roccatagliata D, LópezGappa J (2014) An inverse latitudinal biodiversity pattern in asellote isopods (Crustacea, Peracarida) from the Southwest Atlantic between 35° and 56°S. *Marine Biodiversity* 44: 115–125. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12526-013-0187-y>
- Ekman S (1953) Zoogeography of the Sea. Sidgwick and Jackson, London, 417 pp.
- Engle VD, Summers JK (1999) Latitudinal gradients in benthic community composition in Western Atlantic estuaries. *Journal of Biogeography* 26: 1007–1023. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2699.1999.00341.x>
- Escofet A (1970) Amphipoda marinos de la provincia de Buenos Aires: I.” *Bathyporeiapus bisetosus*” sp. nov. (Gammaridea: Oedicerotidae). *Neotropica* 16: 101–106.
- Fischer AG (1960) Latitudinal Variations in Organic Diversity *Evolution* 14(1): 64–81.
- Gray JS (2001) Marine diversity: the paradigms on patterns in species richness examined. *Scientia Marina* 65: 41–56. <https://doi.org/10.3989/scimar.2001.65s241>
- Griffiths HJ, Barnes DKA, Linse K (2009) Towards a generalized biogeography of the Southern Ocean benthos. *Journal of Biogeography* 36: 162–177. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2008.01979.x>
- Jiménez-Valverde A, Hortal J (2003) Las curvas de acumulación de especies y la necesidad de evaluar la calidad de los inventarios biológicos. *Revista Ibérica de Aracnología* 8: 151–161.
- Kajihara H, Chernyshev AV, Sun SC, Sundberg P, Crandall FB (2008) Checklist of nemertean genera and species published between 1995 and 2007. *Species Diversity* 13: 245–274. <https://doi.org/10.12782/specdiv.13.245>
- López Gappa J, Alonso G, Landoni N (2006) Biodiversity of benthic Amphipoda (Crustacea: Peracarida) in the Southwest Atlantic between 35°S and 56°S. *Zootaxa* 1342: 1–66. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-006-0225-3>
- López Gappa J, Sueiro MC (2006) The subtidal macrobenthic assemblages of Bahía San Sebastián (Tierra del Fuego, Argentina). *Polar Biology* 30(6): 679–687.
- Miloslavich P, Klein E, Castillo J, Díaz JM, Hernández C, Bigatti G, Campos L, Artigas F, Penchaszadeh P, Neill P, Carranza A, Retana MV, Díaz de Astarloa JM, Lewis M, Yorio P, Piriz ML, Rodríguez D, Yoneshigue-Valentin Y, Gamboa LAP, Martín A (2011) Marine Biodiversity in the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America: Knowledge and gaps. *PLoS ONE* 6(1): e14631. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0014631>
- Mittelbach GG, Schemske DW, Cornell HV, Allen AP, Brown JM, Bush MB, Harrison SP, Hurlbert AH, Knowlton N, Lessios HA, McCain CM, McCune AR, McDade LA, McPeck MA, Near TJ, Price TD, Ricklefs RE, Roy K, Sax DF, Schluter D, Sobel JM, Turelli M (2007) Evolution and the latitudinal diversity gradient: speciation, extinction and biogeography. *Ecology Letters* 10: 315–331. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2007.01020.x>
- Orensanz JM, Bogazzi E, Parma A (2008) Impacto de la pesca sobre el subsistema bentónico. In *Estado de Conservación del Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia*. Puerto Madryn, Forum publication. <http://www.marpatagonico.org>

- Orensanz JM, Schwindt E, Pastorino G, Bortolus A, Casas G, Darrigran G, Elias R, Lopez Gappa J, Obenat S, Pascual M, Penchaszadeh PE, Piriz ML, Scarabino F, Spivak ED, Vallarino EA (2002) No longer the pristine confines of the world ocean: a survey of exotic marine species in the southwestern Atlantic. *Biological Invasions* 4: 115–143. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1020596916153>
- Orbigny ADd (1834–1847) Mollusques. In: *Voyage dans l’Amerique Meridionale (Le Bresil, La Republique Orientale de L’Uruguay, La Republique Argentine, La Patagonie, La Republique du Chili, La Republique de Bolivia, La Republique du Perou), execute pendant les annees 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833*, Vol. 5 (3): (Bertrand, C.P., ed), Chez Ve. Levrault, Paris, 758 pp.
- Palomo G, Bigatti G, Bagur M, Gutiérrez J, Cruz-Motta JJ (2011) The inverse biodiversity gradient of rocky shore assemblages along the Argentinean coast. *World Conference on Marine Biodiversity*. Septiembre 26–30. Aberdeen.
- Penchaszadeh PE (2012) *El Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, 200 años*. Buenos Aires, 175 pp.
- Penchaszadeh PE, Boltovskoy D, Borges M, Cataldo D, Damborenea C, Darrigran G, Obenat S, Pastorino G, Schwindt E, Spivak E, Sylvester F (2005) *Invasores. Invertebrados exóticos en el Río de la Plata y región marina aledaña*, Buenos Aires, 384 pp.
- Piola AR (2008) *Invertebrados del Mar Patagónico, diagnostico de la problemática actual y potencial de su conservación y manejo*. In: *Estado de Conservación del Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia*. Puerto Madryn, Forum publication. <http://www.marpatagonico.org>
- Piola, AR, Rivas AL (1997) *Corrientes en la plataforma continental*. In: Boschi EE (Ed.) *El Mar Argentino y sus recursos pesqueros*. INIDEP, Mar del Plata, 119–132.
- Reeve L (1843–1878) *Conchologia Iconica: or Illustrations of the shells of moluscos animals*, 20 vols.
- Roy K, Jablonski D, Valentine JW, Rosenberg G (1998) Marine latitudinal diversity gradients: Tests of causal hypotheses. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 95: 3699–3702. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.95.7.3699>
- Say T (1822) *An account of the marine shells of the United States*. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 2: 221–227.
- Scarabino V (1977) *Moluscos del Golfo San Matías*. *Comunicaciones de la Sociedad Malacológica del Uruguay* 4: 177–285.
- Schwindt E (2008) *Invertebrados del Mar Patagónico, diagnostico de la problemática actual y potencial de su conservación y manejo*. In: *Estado de Conservación del Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia*. Puerto Madryn, Forum publication. <http://www.marpatagonico.org>
- Sherman K (1991) The Large Marine Ecosystem Concept: Research and Management Strategy for Living Marine Resources. *Ecological Applications* 1(4): 350–360. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1941896>
- Smith EA (1881) *Account of the Zoological collections made during the Survey of H.M.S. “Alert” in the Straits of Magellan and on the Coast of Patagonia*. IV. Mollusca and moluscoidea. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1881*: 22–44.
- Smith EA (1885) *Report on the Lamellibranchiata collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873–1876*. In: *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873–76*, *Zoology* 13: 1–341.

- Spalding MD, Fox HE, Allen GR, Davidson N, Ferdaña ZA, Finlayson M, Halpern BS, Jorge MA, Lombana A, Lourie SA, Martin KD, McManus E, Molnar J, Recchia CA, Robertson J (2007) Marine Ecoregions of the World: A Bioregionalization of Coastal and Shelf Areas. *BioScience* 57(7): 573–583. <https://doi.org/10.1641/B570707>
- Sullivan K, Bustamante G (1999) Setting geographic priorities for marine conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia, 125 pp.
- Venerus LA, Cedrola PV (2017) Review of marine recreational fisheries regulations in Argentina. *Marine Policy* 81: 202–210. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2017.03.007>
- Woodward SP (1856) A manual of the Mollusca. John Weale, 59, High Holboen, London 486 pp.
- WoRMS Editorial Board (2017) World Register of Marine Species. <http://doi.org/10.14284/170> [accessed 2017-11-09]

Supplementary material I

List of Valid species reported as living in the Argentine Sea

Authors: Gregorio Bigatti, Javier Signorelli

Data type: occurrence

Copyright notice: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License (<http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/>). The Open Database License (ODbL) is a license agreement intended to allow users to freely share, modify, and use this Dataset while maintaining this same freedom for others, provided that the original source and author(s) are credited.

Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.791.22587.suppl1>